Only Enough Men Left to Man One of Five Ships Tied Up in New York.

PHILADELPHIA SOON DUE

Kerr Company Hears of Destruction of Two Vessels It Had Chartered.

are now on board the ships, it was stated yesterday at the office of the Interna-

An official of the line denied there had been a demand on the part of the men for increased wages. It was said that many had signed off on account of the long delay in saling. The fact that so many of the men of the various depart-ments have been permitted to leave the shire is taken in shipping circles to mean ships is taken in shipping circles to mean that the line has faint hope of obtain-ing guns or gunners from the Govern-ment and resuming regular sailings in

No word of any sort was received esterday from Washington by P. A. S. ranklin, president of the I. M. M., so statement concerning the resumption of millings. A wireless report was received Festerday from the steamship Phila-celphia. The liner, which is bound here Liverpool, was 1,235 miles east of sandy Hook at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and is expected to dock Thurs-

Tork on February 16 for Bordeaux, has received no word of the vessel since, but a report is not expected until she reaches her distination. The line did hear yesterday of the sinking of two steamships which were under charter to them. The Mar Adriatico, flying the Spanish flag, was torpedoed on February 14. The line had heard of her arrival at Lisbon on February 2. She was probably sunk in the Bay of Biscay while on her way to the Bay of Biscay while on her way to the did not be to the ship sunk, also in the Bay of Biscay was to the same of the Bay of Biscay was to the same of the Bay of Biscay while on her way to the other ship sunk, also in the Bay of Biscay was the same of the same of the American flag at ors and the firing on American salions and there in command of a force of occupation and remained in command until the order to withdraw troops arrived.

The American flag at Cruz after firing on American salions and cannot be same of the same of

Bliscay, was the Delimats, of 1.135 I can," was the laconic message Funston tons net, under Norwegian registry. A submarine destroyed her on February 11 while she was on her way from New While she was on her way from New York to Havre with a general cargo, which did not include munitions.

The owners of the American steam. owners of the American steam-

ship Dochra, Barber & Co., 17 Battery place, announced yesterday that they be-lieved their vossel was well on the way to Italy and not likely to meet with German or Austrian submarines. The

MAJ.-GEN. FUNSTON DIES AFTER DINING

Continued from First Page.

stopped the train, ran back along the track and thrashed the gunman. His roving, adventurous spirit then took him to Mexico, where he sought options on coffee plantations, but he never was keen about business. down the situation and President Wilson made him a Major-General.

Almost before the horror of the massacre at Columbus, N. M. had made itself felt upon the American people Funston sent a telegram to the War Department suggesting some of the first measures which should be taken in the pursuit of Villa, and then saying that if the Department wished he would take

Few know that his first work was as a scientist with a bent toward botany. As an agent of the Department of Agriculture in 1891 he took part in the Death Valley expedition; then he exntist with a bent toward botany, agent of the Department of Agriin 1891 he took part in the
Valley expedition; then he exAlaska and the British Northwest
conseed Alaska to the Arctic Ocean
avelled from Mackenzie River to
is Sea—a journey of about 3,500

Bea—a journey of about 3,500 plored Alaska and the British Northwest and crossed Alaska to the Arctic Ocean and travelled from Mackenzie River to

down the Yukon in a cance, a journey of hundreds of miles through n wilderness without seeing another living soul. Boon after that he resigned from the Department of Agriculture and travelled

the late Gen. Sickles made a rousing speech at Madison Square Garden in behalf of the oppressed Cubans. Moved by the appeal for Cuba Libre, Funston offered his services to the Cuban Junta, although he knew nothing about military

affairs.

The Cubans were giad to have this vigorous youth, and Functon set himself to study the intricacies of twelve pounder Hotchkiss rifles and other things a soldier should know. Gen. Gomes made him second in command to Winchester Dana Oegood, the Cornell football player, who had charge of the insurgent artillery. Functon distinguished himself for bravery at Guimaro in October, 1896, when Oegood was killed. He took command and with a dynamite bomb in his hand led a charge that broke the Spanish front and ended the fight.

Wounded at Bayamo.

At Bayamo he was wounded three times and had his horse killed under him. He was in the thick of the fighting at Las Tunas. After this battle the Cubans Las Tunas. After this battle the Cubans insisted on shooting fifty prisoners. Funsten protested, was waved aside and promptly resigned his commission. Gen. Garcia gave him an order for transportation and a safe conduct. He fell in with a Spanish patrol and ate the documents. On reaching the United States in 1898 he was suffering from stomach trouble, malaria and wounds and his weight was just ninety-five pounds.

When the United States went to war with Spain Funston was ready to fight again. He declined an easy job on Lieut-Gen. Miles's staff and finally got what he was after, a commission as Colonel of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment of Volunteers. The regiment was ordered to

unteers. The regiment was ordered to the Philippines, and while waiting for sailing orders Col. Funston married Miss Eda Blankart, a music teacher. Six hours later the transport sailed, and when Mrs. Funston rejoined her husband a month later in Manila it was just be-fore a battle.

unteers. The regiment was ordered to the Philippines, and while waiting for sailing orders Col. Funston married Miss Eda Blankart, a music teacher. Six hours later the transport sailed, and when Mra Funston resolned her husband a month later in Manila it was just before a battle.

His regiment held an important place in the fighting around Manila when the Filipine insurrection began in 1899. During the fighting at Malolos the regiment was puniahed by a wicked fire from insurrectoe entrenched on the far bank of the Marilao River.

Calling for volunteers, Col. Funston swam the river with a revolver gripped in his teeth and twenty men at his back, charged the Filipino trenches and put the insurrectos to flight. Shortly afterward he more than duplicated this exploit, swimming the Rio Grande do la Pampagna with two men under fire and set up a rope ferry by which his troops Euled themselves across the river and delivered a blow that won a battle. For this he was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Major-Gen. Olis described him as "the greatest daredevil in the army, a men who would rather fight than eat."

Aguinaldo was foot loose then and a muisance, as every one remembers. From inaccessible mountain stronghoids he safilied out to raid American patrols and burn villages. It was certain that his tast the Chief of Staff. Army men thought it probable to-night that Gen. Wood than eat."

Aguinaldo was hiding in the mountains near the northeast coast of the subject.

Juston. It happened that cipher letters sent by Aguinaldo to one of his lieutenants fell into the hands of Lieutenants fell into the hands of Lieutenants fell into the hands of Lieutenants. The letters revealed that Aguinaldo was markling revealed that Aguinaldo was markling revealed that Aguinaldo was awaiting reenforcements at a definite time. Col. Funsion conceived the plan of disguising a force of seventy-nine Fili of disguising a force of seventy-nine Fill pino scouts as Aguinaldo's expected reenforcements. At the head of this command and accompanied by four exinsurgent officers and four American officers Funston plunged into the jungle where no white man ever had been.

After eight days march through the jungle, posing as prisoners taken by Aguinaldo's anticipated reenforcements Funston and his men reached Aguinaldo's hiding place and arrested him without the loss of a man. The President made Funston a Rigadier-General

dent made Funston a Brigadier-General

authority with army efficiency. He did not hesitate to assume responsibility. He telegraphed to the Secretary of War:

sea.
"If you can't hold your troops back,
I can," was the laconic message Funston

Wilson's orders were that there was to

be no aggressive movement; that the army was to watch and wait. The pres

sure on the little commander can only be realized by those who were with him in Vera Cruz in those crucial hours.

Thousands of Americans thronged the

the army move on. Enthusiasm for "finishing the job" was high among the younger officers. The outposts were insulted, even fired upon; American troops were kidnapped by the Mexicans, one soldier was killed and burned. The campa were raided by marauders.

Never Forgot His Orders.

Every provocation to spur a fighting

man to action was given, but Punston never forgot his orders whatever his own emotions might have been. He held down the situation and President Wilson

Mexico Funston would have preferred to use the Mexican railroads for the trans-portation of food and other supplies,

preferably with the permission of Car-ransa, but without it if it was refused. When this expedient was denied him be-

cause of the delicate condition of our re-

the advance force of the Americans went further south.

WIDOW IS PROSTRATED.

Notified by Major-Gen. Bell of Husband's Death. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Mrs. Fred-erick Funston, who is visiting with her three children at the Presidio, was in-

PRESIDENT SHOCKED.

Had Counted on Function for Year

of Active Service. Washington, Feb. 19. — Major-Gen. Function's sudden death came as a great shock to high officials of the army and

s with Mexico he promptly established a line of communication with pow-erful motor trucks which lengthened as

of the regular acmy in recognition the exploit. Whether the Embargo Will Be Lifted. He served here and there until another chance came his way. This was the earthquake which shook San Francisco to pieces and started the great fire. As soon as the full scope of the catastrophe was known Gen. Funston rushed troops to patrol the streets and guard the

the loss of which put the West under general embargo, have started on their banks. As the disaster grew he rose to the occasion. He was policeman, fireman, undertaker and dominated civil figures given by railroad traffic men way from Atlantic ports, according to give full relief in the car shortage situation before the end of the month. "I shall do everything in my power to render assistance and trust to the War Department to authorise any act However, shippers and railroad men are reluctant to base their calculations War Department to authorise any act I may have to take."

How thoroughly he accomplished his task is history too recent to require repetition. After the crisis was over The Sun said of Gen. Funston:
"Peace hath her victories no less re-nowned than war, and Frederick Fun-ston must be saluted as a victor in a this tangible present aid. Their optimism is under restraint, awaiting

MOVE TO THE WEST

Relief of Traffic Congestion

Promised Before End of

This Month.

dent Wilson. The policy he advocates will determine whether the export embargo ston must be saluted as a victor in a stupendous crisis."

When William H. Taft, then Secretary of War, went on his mission to Cuba Gen, Funston went with him. Subsequently he served as head of the army service schools at Fort Leavenworth and in other routine posts of duty. Then came the Mexican crisis of the spring of 1914, when Gen, Huerta's subordinates refused to salute the American flag at Vera Cruz after firing on American sallors and marines. The navy took Vera will be fully lifted or be more strictly enforced. His course will govern the sailings of the hundreds of vessels now along the eastern seaboard. Full cargo shipments or restricted shipments will be the single factor that will case or further congest the existing car condi-

Contributing Factors.

Contributing to the movement of the Warm weather, which has released hundreds of cars that were snowbound or icelocked. With the change in sea sons approaching more and more of these tied up cars will be freed. The shipment of from 175,000 to 200,-000 tons of cargo from this port and as much more from the other sea termi-nals along the Atlantic has emptied from 20,000 to 25,000 cars that now

are on their way westwar.

Pursuance of the plan decided upon by the thirty main roads of the coun-try in shutting off all export trade and weeding out empty cars on all sidings has added several thousand more cars to the westbound traffic.

Normally these elements would continue and gain in force, but with the crisis with Germany impending this roads, although the way has been opened for lifting embargoes to some extent, are withholding action for the present. Meanwhile many sections of the coun-try are suffering from the export embar-

goes and the restrictions that have been imposed on all shipments except coal and foodstuffs. So great was the shortage, however, that even with the preferences given the West still is suffering. Many of the manufacturing plants are threat-ened with shutdowns because of lack of coal. Factories that have been making munitions, steel and automobiles were until the embargo working in some in-stances twenty-four hours each day. Now they are reduced frequently to eight

Effect on Motor Car Trade. Probably the automobile manufac-turers are hardest hit by the coal short-age and the lack of freight facilities. Most of them are crowded with orders meant for spring delivery. With their reduced working schedules they cannot turn out the required number of maturn out the required number of ma-chines, and furthermore they cannot get their finished cars to the East until the embargo is raised. Their market is domestic in the main, and they are hope-

cording to reports, a number of them have found it almost impossible to raise money to continue business long enough to finish necessary orders. The lifting of the embargo appears to be all that re

AVIATION STUDENTS TRY BOMB DROPPING

Hempstead Training Section Also Discharges Rockets by Electrical Device.

The instruction of twenty-seven young aviators has been progressing with unusual speed recently at the Hempstead Plains Aviation Field. The men began formed to-night by Major-Gen. J. Frank-lin Bell, commanding the Western divi-sion, of the death of Gen. Funston. She is prostrated with grief. The children are Frederick, Jr., 13; Barbara, 8, and Elizabeth, 8 years old. war practice work with the airplanes yesterday, and were taught while up in the air how to drop bombs with ac-curacy. The students also tried shootcuracy. The students also tried snouting with rockets, discharging them from the planes by an electrical device, Capt. Joseph C. Carberry, who is in charge of the field, is employing French methods

The men are all enlisted in the Army Aviation Corps, and their education in the use of airplanes will continue every day until they become expert aviators. Fifty new planes are expected at the field this week, and twenty-five more to President Wilson. He was one of the distinguished commanders of the service and one of whom greater things were ex-pected in the future. The youngest major-general of the line, vigorous and apparently healthy, he had been counted

field this week, and twenty-five more soon afterward.

The equipment on the field will include six pursuit planes, two triplanes, two biplanes and two monoplanes. The machines will be equipped with stabilizers and a gun, which will be operated by the pilot. They will also carry cameras operated by a trigger.

The targest biplane ever seen on Hempotead Field arrived there yesterday. It is a Curtiss with two engines and a surface spread of fifty-two feet.

VILLA STILL IN MEXICO.

one of Bandit's Aids Denies Report of Trip to Japan. John W. Roberts received a telegram

John W. Roberts received a telegram last night from Gen. Rafael Castro, one of the Mexican bandit's aids, denying that Gen. Villa had gone to Japan, as had been reported in despatches from El Paso. The message was sent from Las Cruces, N. M., and is as follows:

"I have been informed of the report in New York that Gen. Villa has gone to Japan. This is a Carransista lie, circulated to relieve the fear his soldiers have for Gen. Villa. I saw Gey. Villa only three days ago. He asked me to make public the statement that he is friendly to the American Government, and that he does not wish trouble with your country."

Hervey Gets Five Year Term. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Public Service Commissioner Charles S. Hervey to-night was named by Gov. Whitman for a full term of five years at a salary of \$15,000 to succeed himself as a member of the New York city Public Service Commission.

IS GIVEN TO U. S. Effort to Kill It in Conference

ably Futile. Secret of Wireless Discovery in Hands of Army and Navy

WILSON'S STEP AWAITED SCIENTISTS CHEER "MIKE"

Departments.

His Policy Will Determine Banquet Is Given in Honor of Distinguished Professor of Columbia.

The army and navy of the United States will have the exclusive right to use the latest invention of Prof. Michael I Pupin, which eliminates static interference with wireless transmission. Prof. yesterday This addition promises to Pupin told a reporter for The Sun last night that the details of his new invention would be kept secret until the War Department or the Navy Department sees fit to announce them.

Prof. Pupin said he had spent several years working out the invention which now, for the first time, makes it possible to send messages at any time, no matter what weather conditions prevail. The navy, he said, has experienced great difficulty in sending wireless messages in the Gulf of Mexico and in Cuban waters.

"I can now say that the success of the invention is good," he said last night at Delmonico's, where a banquet was being given in his honor by alumni of Columbia University. "For the present, no details of the invention will be given out. When the details are made public the news will come from the army or the navy. I am going to give them the use of the invention.

tion.

"Wireless could never be relied upon heretofore on account of the static. On that account its commercial value was limited. The discovery I have made entirely overcomes the static."

If he had grown up in so beautiful a place as Princeton University. Prof. Pupin said in his speech, he might have invented the beautiful phrase, "watchful waiting." Such an invention would invented the beautiful phrase, "watchful waiting." Such an invention would never be possible for a Columbia nan, he said, for at Columbia one's cars are too full of such ugly phrases as "Step lively!" and "Watch your step!" Prof. Pupin devoted his speech to detailing the inventions made by other college men than himself, especially Columbia

Prof. Pupin, who is a naturalized American citizen, is by birth a Serb. He came to this country a poor boy and worked as a laborer. Now he is privileged to write after his name, A. B., Fh. D., Sc. D., LL. D. The banquet last night was "in recognition of Columbia's contributions to science and engineering," and to honor Prof. Pupin. "who completes his twenty-fifth year of service to the university." Mayor Mitchel was

Mayor Sees "Serious Crists."

The Mayor said that this country was passing through the "most serious crisis it has passed, at least since the civil war." There is one thing, he said, that Columbia must do now—"help to build up the integrated national soul of the United States.

"There is no man here but who is for peace," said Mayor Mitchel. "We are willing to sacrifice a great deal to avoid the horrors of war, but there are test against the policy of their Govern-ment ought to be frowned upon. I hope the Columbia syoung men will show that has been in the past to the great na-tional ideal that America represents."

miles.

He camped in the Klondike during the winter of 1893, and then alone floated down the Yukon in a cance, a journey of miles through a wilderness without seeing another living soul. Boon after that he resigned from the Department of Agriculture and travelled a series of both factions.

Function was in this city in 1896, when the late Gen. Sickles made a rousing peech at Madison Square Garden in belaif of the oppressed Cubans. Moved by the appear of the camped in the Klondike during the camped in the camped in the Klondike during the camped in the Klondike during the camped in the

"Not a man of us will ninch it our Government says we are needed to main-tain American rights and American lib-erty," President Butler said. "Others may be unprepared, but Columbia is ready. We have taken an inventory of our resources and have organized our staff and we know in just what direction we may aid the Government of our na

tion, State and city, and those Govern-ments know it too."

Gano Dunn, a consulting engineer, told of the many inventions of Prof. Pupin, who was cheered under the name of "Mike," by which he is best known to the alumni. Some others who attended are Willard D. Straight, Union N. Bethel, Paul D. Cravath, Everard Thompson, Prof. C. F. Chandler and J.

HOUSE MAY ACCEPT SENATE POSTAL BILL

at Burleson's Behest Prob-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- A motion to accept Senate amendments to the pos office appropriation bill without a conference will be strongly urged in the House when an attempt is made to send he measure to conference, probably to-mor

row.

The bill carries about the same amounts as when it passed the House, but it has several additional ensements, including provisions making it illegal to ship liquor into dry States or to send advertisements for liquor into prohibited

territory.

The report was circulated in the closk rooms of the House to-day that Postmaster-General Burleson, who has been unable to get his pet ideas into the bill in either house, is urging that the measure be permitted to die in conference. This report stirred the drys in the House, as well as the "city chaps" who have been fighting the Postmaster-General on the pneumatic tube question, and they decided to attempt to put through an agreement to the Senale amendments.

A Republican confere said to-day that there was no truth in the report that the Postmaster-General is urging the death of the measure to avoid the Senate amendment which makes it mandatory to renew the pneumatic tube con-

SCHOONER RAMMED IN BAY BY CUNARDER

Valeria, 'Munitions Laden. Runs Prow Through Four Master Off Stapleton.

The Yankee four masted schooner Dustin G. Cressy, from Jamaica with a cargo of dyewood, decided to dispense with the in the fashion of the clippers of long ago, to anchorage off Stapleton. The Cunard steamship Valeria, deeply lader with 10,000 tons of war material, bound for Liverpool, was in a hurry to get out of the port before the closing of the sunset gates, and her pilot hustled her. The

rushed right along.

Capt. Gould and the crew of the four master saw the steel prow of the Cunarder impending and ran to the port side of the vessel. The Valeria sliced through the starboard side of the Cressy through the starpoard side of the Cressy like a cheese knife at work before the pilot could order the engines reversed. For a moment it looked as if the Val-eria would sail clear through the schooner's wooden hull, but she made sternway when half way through drew out her scarred none and tone of drew

out her scarred nose and tons of dys-wood poured out into the bay through the great gap.

The Health Officer's tugboat Staten Islander, from which a representative of Quarantine had boarded the schooner who is for after she was hit the Crossy went down.
"We are deal to cargo had dropped out of the slit in her there are slde, the rose a bit and fell over on her are inap-beam ends. The Valeria lowered a boat, beam ends. The Valeria lowered a boat, but holsted it aboard when her commander found that all hands had been taken from the Cressy.

A swift examination of the hull of the Valeria showed that she was undamaged except for a few dents and soratches, and she proceeded to sea, making the Narrows handlip before sunset.

The Cressy was finally towed into shoal water off South Brooklyn, spilling more cargo on the way and adding to her buoyancy. She will be raised by wreckers. She halls from Bath, Me, and her owners are Percy & Small. She was bound by way of the Sound to a dyeing establishment at Stamford. Much of her curgo may be mived.

PATERNO CAR KILLS CHILD. Driver Held Blameless for Death

Paterno and A. H. Gleason, New York real estate operators, were motoring on the Gulf Stream Boulevard near Boynton late yeaterday when their car ran over and almost instantly killed Mary Miller, 7, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Miller of Converse, Ind. The child ran from behind another car.

John Burke, a chauffour from New York, was driving. Paterno, Gleason and the chauffeur were summoned before a Coroner's jury to-day and held blameless, no charge being made.

100,000 SPIES IN U. S. OVERMAN ASSERTS

Judiciary Committee's Chairman So Tells Senate During a Debate.

ESPIONAGE LAWS URGED

Senator Fall Pleads That Arbitrary Power Be Given to

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- That there are 00,000 sples now in the United States was the assertion made in the Senate to-day by Chairman Overman of the Judiciary Committee in urging the im-portance of passing the espionage and other neutrality bills that have been under consideration in that body several days and are being opposed by Senator Cummins and others. The bill is expected to pass to-morrow; a vote taken tonight showed that a large ma-jority of the twenty-five Senators present favored it, but no quorum could be se-

favored it, but no quorum could be secured.

The main purpose of the espionage bill and its companion measures is to protect the United States aginst operations of spies and other malefactors in the event that the United States becomes involved in the war. The objection made by Senator Cummins and others is that the bills are too drastic. Senator Cummins has said that if the bills were enacted the President could suppress newspapers and clap the Executive lid on sessions of the Senate and House during the consideration of preparedness or other defence measures.

Senator Overman's statement that if the bills were enacted the President could suppress newspapers and clap the Executive lid on sessions of the Senate and House during the consideration of preparedness or other defence measures.

Senator Overman Said that if the bills were enacted the President could suppress newspapers and clap the Executive lid on sessions of the Senate and House during the consideration of preparedness or other defence measures.

Senator Overman then said with great deliberation that there were enough spies in the United States to warrant legislation against them. "I am informed," said that Senator, "that there are 100,000 of them on United States soil."

GERMAN SPIES USED

AMERICANS AS TOOLS

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Continued from First Page.

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GERMAN SPIES USED

AMERICANS AS TOOLS

Continued from First Page.

The main purpose of the Senate in continued from First Page.

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The main purpose of the Senate in continued from First Page.

The of dyswood, decided to dispense with the luxury of a tugboat and came through the Narrows late yesterday under sail meration of the spy census in the United in the fashion of the cippers of long States was from an official source.

Senator Fall, L'epublican, New Mexico, argued for stringent laws, and declared that the Government of the United States was on trial for efficiency to perpetuate itself.

etuate itself.
"I say to you that you yourselves, this legislative body." said the Senator, "are incompetent and inefficient. You are proving to the people of the United States every fay your inefficiency to take care of the affairs of the Govern-ment. You are doing it either by acts of omission or commission every day. It is a question whether we can preserve our

"I say that while I have no reason personally to entertain any feeling of friendship of any kind or character for the present occupant of the White House; while I may have been as severe in my criticism of him, of his acts, or rather his failure to act, as has any Senator or any man in the United States, I believe it is absolutely essential to the salvation of this Government now that some man who

times of emergency.

"I believe it is necessary that we should have laws which will enable us to control spies from countries who have access now to the intimate secrets of access now to the intimate secrets of this Government for its national de-fence. I believe Congress should vest in the executive department at this time absolute arbitrary powers, and I believe that without this the Govern-ment itself and the perpetuity of our democratic institutions are at stake.

Willing to Support Wilson.

"For that reason I am willing to yield something of my previous convictions with reference to one man power. I am willing to support the man whom I have criticised just as far as he will allow me to support him, not, I may say, as the leader of a party who comes to the Capitol and seeks advice only from members of his own party—not that form of support—but I am willing to support him as the one in whom is vested the executive authority and who stands before the people of the world as the representative of this great Govern-ment of ours. To him I am willing to yield authority and I am willing to vest

Palm Beach.

Palm Beach, Fis., Feb. 19.—Joseph him with the power necessary to out.

Paterno and A. H. Gleason, New York real estate operators, were motoring on the Gulf Stream Boulevard near Boynton late yeaterday when their car ran over and almost instantly killed Mary Miller, 7, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesses Miller of Converse, Ind. The child ran them nationally, affects their own form of government and the perpetuity of their institutions more than the result of the present negotiations or the failure of the present negotiation or the failure of the present negotiation or the failure of the present negotiation or the present n

world.
"In other words I think the people

by a democracy purer than ours, more nearly a democratic Government than ours because they found that the dem-ocracy itself could not compete with au-tocracy headed by the Kaiser and with

tocracy headed by the Kaiser and with the efficiency worked out by the most autocratic Government in the world.

"It became necessary for the great democracy of Great Britain to confer the most absolutely autocratic power upon Lloyd George, the most radical statesman Great Britain has ever known, the man who has gone further toward State socialism in Great Britain than any other prominent statesman ever has been able to go and who has carried the people of Great Britain with him."

Ball of \$5,000 was fixed for each man, but they were unable to furnish it. They will be arraigned this afternoon before a United States Commissioner and evidence will be presented to the Rederal Grand Jury. The plan was to place the two prisoners in the Greensocialism in Great Britain than any other prominent statesman ever has been able to go and who has carried the people of Great Britain with him."

United States practically under continuous martial law in peace as well as in war. "These bills propose nothing short of an autocratic and dangerous assumption of power by the Executive," said Senator Cummins. "It treats every American citisen as a spy."

Senator Overman then said with great deliberation that there were enough.

and already figured in the newspapers owever, in connection with the arrest of Richard P. Stegler, an American citien, who confessed that he had been employed by Capt. Boy-Ed in the winter of 1914-15 to go to England as a After Stegler had been arrested and

had divulged letters and had confee his wife, to whom he had been married only a few weeks before, was arrested at 1 o'clock on the morning of March 1, 1915, in the Hotel Grenoble charged with assault. The charge was preferred against her by Sander and another Ger man newspaper man. After she had been released in the Magistrate's Court she said Sander and the other reporter had taken her to an apartment in the hotel and tried to get her to sign a statement to the effect that her husband's story was false. She refused and, she said, the charge of assault was made against her. She charged at the time that Sander told her he had come

Present Case a Conspiracy.

The complaint on which the two me were arrested yesterday was prepared by John C. Knox, assistant United States Attorney in charge of the Criminal Bureau, and was sworn to by William M.
Offley before Judge Learned Hand late
in the afternoon. It charges that Bacon,
Sander and Wunnenberg conspired in
Manhattan to violate section 13 of the United States Penal Code in that they prepared means for a military enterprise to be carried on from within the jurisdiction of the United States against the dominion of a foreign State with whom the United States is at peace, namely Great British and Jurisdiction of the United States are peace.

manely, Great Britain and Ireland.

The complaint charges that the defendants conspired to send spies to Great Britain to obtain information and to utilise this information for the enemies of King George V.

In pursuance of that conspiracy, the

complaint says, Bacon went to England from this city. This is the substance of the formal charge, but it is said that Bacon moved about in England, and that he and other men working with him sent letters to this city, using the new in-visible ink. It also is said that the men went occasionally to Holland. It is as-sumed that there they met representa-tives of Germany and conveyed informa-

The spies, travelling about in England escaped suspicion of the authorities for some time. Finally, through little things only, distrust was aroused in one or two men and the arrest of Bacon followed. Meantime the suspicions of the secret

the United States are on trial; that it is a question now whether this democracy is capable of continuing and perpetuating itself. Other democracies of the world, more democratic in their form of government in many respects than this, found they were inefficient; that they were not prepared even to preserve their national lives or existence.

Precedents Abread.

"The Socialist, Briand, in France has been vested with more authority than Napoleon Bonaparte ever had when he was the conqueror of the world—vested with absolute dictatorship and authority by a democracy purer than ours, more nearly a democratic Government than ours because they found that the democracy is considered and the Department of Justice about Sander had been stirred and the men were trailed.

Capt. Omey yesterday detailed Joseph Man, and Albert Adams, an investigator, to Sander's home in Brooklyn, where they so thim. Meantime, other agents went to the office of the War Film Exchange and grabbed Wunnenberg, a short, breed shouldered young man.

The two,men were taken to Officy's offices in the Park Row Building about a colock last evening. Meantime numer out other sleuths were rounding up ferming the properties of the world—vested with absolute dictatorship and authority by a democracy purer than ours, more nearly a dem

to have been recipients of letters hearing the invisible writing. They, however, were not aware of that fact.

Ball of \$5,000 was fixed for each

Great Britain with him."

Senator Cummins, who had offered about fifteen amendments intended to draw the teeth of the espionage bills, insisted that their passage would put the United States practically under continuous wastes to be a case in The Bronx. He conferred with both prisoners in Offey's office and with both prisoners in Office and with both prisoners



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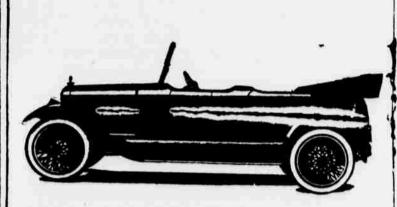
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